(XXXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1844.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1782.

LONDON, *March* 1.

YESTERDAY orders were sent over to Ireland, for none of the troops which were draughted off for America to embark on board any of the tranſports, but to remain until further orders.

March 2. Yeſterday the members of the houſe of commons, attended by their ſpeaker, waited on his majeſty at St. James's to preſent their addreſs, "moſt humbly repreſenting to his majeſty, that the farther proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country againſt the European enemies; that it muſt tend, under the preſent circumſtances, dangerouſly to encreaſe the mutual enmity, ſo fatal to the intereſts both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country, fruſtrate the earneſt deſire moſt graciouſly expreſſed by your majeſty, to reſtore the bleſſings of public tranquillity."

The following is his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the houſe of commons, delivered the 1ſt inſtant.

"*Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,*

"There are no objects nearer to my heart than the eaſe, happineſs, and proſperity of my people.

"You may be aſſured that, in purſuance of your advice, I ſhall take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to me to be moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, ſo eſſential to the proſperity of both; and that my efforts ſhall be directed in the moſt effectual manner againſt our European enemies, till ſuch peace can be obtained as ſhall conſiſt with the intereſts and permanent welfare of my kingdom."

The following are the reſolutions, verbatim, that followed his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the houſe of commons.

"*Reſolved, nemine contradicente,* That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of this houſe for his moſt gracious anſwer to their addreſs, preſented to his majeſty on Friday laſt, and for the aſſurances his majeſty has been pleaſed to give of his intention, in purſuance of the advice of this houſe, to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies; and that his efforts ſhall be directed in the moſt effectual manner againſt our European enemies, until ſuch a peace can be obtained, as ſhall conſiſt with the permanent welfare and proſperity of his kingdom; this houſe being convinced nothing can, in the preſent circumſtances of this country, ſo eſſentially promote thoſe great objects of his majeſty's paternal care for his people, as the meaſures which his moſt faithful commons have moſt humbly, but earneſtly recommended to his majeſty."

The ſame being read, was ordered to be delivered to his majeſty by the privy counſellors, members of that houſe.

"*Reſolved,* That, after the ſolemn declaration of the opinion of this houſe in their humble addreſs preſented to his majeſty on Friday laſt, and his majeſty's aſſurance of his gracious intention, in purſuance of their advice, to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to his majeſty to be moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony, between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, ſo eſſential to the proſperity of both; this houſe will conſider as enemies to his majeſty and this country, all thoſe who ſhall endeavour to fruſtrate his majeſty's paternal care for the eaſe and happineſs of his people, by adviſing, or by any means attempting the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force."

March 5. The troops which were draughted off laſt week from the three regiments of guards, in order to be ſent to America, are ordered into the barracks.

By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information: that on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital againſt the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. Theſe advices further add, that Ruſſia was expected to proclaim hoſtilities againſt the Ottomans ſoon after the arrival of a courier, who had ſet out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the court of Peterſburgh.

Several ſingle ſhips have ſailed from Rochfort, Breſt, and Toulon, beſides the ſquadron under Guichen, the greateſt part of whoſe convoy is deſigned for North-America.

March 7. The following is reported to be the ſubſtance of the ten articles of capitulation on the ſurrender of the garriſon of St. Philip, in Minorca, on the 5th of February, viz.

Art. 1. All acts of hoſtilities to ceaſe till the articles are agreed on, which ſhall be completed in 48 hours. The Spaniſh commander altered it to 12. Agreed.

Art. 2. The garriſon ſhall have all the uſual honours of war due to a noble and ſpirited defence, and ſhall march out with their arms, colours flying, &c. Agreed.

Art. 3. All the garriſon ſhall have their effects ſecured, to remove them or ſell them as they chuſe, and that all the debts of the garriſon to the iſlanders, now conſidered as ſubjects of Spain, be paid. Agreed.

Art. 4. The garriſon ſhall be ſent at the expence of the catholic king to the firſt port in England by the moſt ſhort and ſpeedy conveyance; to be provided with proviſions during their ſtay on the iſland, and for the voyage from their own ſtores, or if in want of more, from thoſe of the catholic king, and at his expence. In the general's propoſal it was that the garriſon might be ſent to Gibraltar, but the duc de Crillon altered it. Agreed.

Art. 5. A ſufficient number of tranſports ſhall be provided for carrying the general officers, ſoldiers, and their families, who ſhall proceed without delay when embarked. The general to be allowed to ſend notice to general Elliot, governor of Gibraltar, of his ſurrender, &c. Agreed.

The other five articles contain diſpoſitions for ſick and wounded, the inhabitants, and other cuſtomary matters.

Laſt Monday an expreſs arrived, with an account of the arrival of another of commodore Johnſtone's prizes, from Saldannah, at the back of the iſle of Wight; ſo that with the Heltwoltemade, which arrived the 3d of February, at Plymouth, the Hoogſcarpel and the Dankbanket, that were towed into Penzance the 8th, and the one that foundered on the 29th of January, we are now acquainted with the fate of the whole.

A letter from Peterſburgh, mentions a report, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to ſail for the Downs as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit; which, it is ſaid, according to treaty, are to be employed in convoying trading ſhips from port to port, under Ruſſian colours, and to any part of the Weſt-Indies, to America, to Liſbon, and the Mediterranean, but not to the Eaſt-Indies.

Yeſterday one of the faſteſt ſailing frigates was diſpatched after the Weſt-India fleet, in order to appriſe them of the report of St. Kitt's being taken by the French; as 20 ſail of the ſhips in the fleet were bound to that iſland.

March 12. Letters received over land from Bengal mention, that the Britiſh arms continue to advance in India. Theſe letters add, that Hyder Ally's nephew having thrown himſelf into a fortreſs with 6000 men, in order to cover his uncle's retreat, was obliged to ſurrender to the Britiſh army in the month of November, 1781, with all his cannon, baggage, and military ſtores, together with a vaſt treaſure in money and jewels, his proviſions being entirely exhauſted.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, March 11.

"Arrived at Spithead the Ranger ſloop of war, from the Weſt-Indies, with the governor of Jamaica on board.

"Alſo arrived the Jupiter, of 50 guns, and Mercury, of 32 guns, from the river Plate. Theſe ſhips are part of commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron. They took (300 leagues at ſea) a ſhip from the Weſt-Indies bound to Cadiz, laden with coffee, bale goods, &c. and alſo took off Beachy-head a French privateer of 18 guns."

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Manſfield, and Vanſittart, Eaſt-Indiamen, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday laſt, are as follow: On the 31ſt of July laſt, the above ſhips arrived at Bencoolen, the governor of which orderded them immediately, with two of the company's veſſels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go againſt Padang, a Dutch ſettlement to the northward, on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 19th, and took poſſeſſion of it; and on the 12th of September ſailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 25th, after reducing all the Dutch ſettlements on the coaſt, viz. Padang, Pſaman, Pooli Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any oppoſition.

Extract of a letter received by the Glatton Eaſt Indiaman, John Clements, Eſq; commander, arrived at Plymouth from the iſland of Sumatra.

Fort Marlbro', October 12, 1781.

"In the beginning of Auguſt, a packet arrived here from Bombay, with an account of the Dutch war; ſoon after arrived commodore Clement's fleet of five Indiamen from China, to water and refreſh, preferring this port to the ſtreight of Sunda. The court of directors have given general orders for the deſtruction of all the Dutch ſettlements; ſo favourable an opportunity as the aſſiſtance of theſe ſhips could not be loſt; they were put under the orders of Henry Botham, Eſq; third in council at fort Marlborough, on an expedition againſt Padang, and all the Dutch ſettlements on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. When the ſhips were about twenty miles from Padang, Mr. Botham went on ſhore with a flag of truce, and ſummoned the governor to ſubmit to his Britannic majeſty's arms the fort and town of Padang, and all the forts and factories on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra. This mode was rather unuſual, but circumſtances excuſed it, Mr. Botham had only one hundred ſoldiers for the expedition, a force very inferior to that of the garriſon; the governor of Padang, concluding our five ſhips to be king's ſhips, and the force on board them formidable, ſurrendered to Mr. Botham all the Netherlands company's forts and factories, on condition that private property was reſerved. The ſettlements we have captured are much more valuable ones than any our company poſſeſſes on that coaſt."

RICHMOND, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from an officer of general Greene's army, dated April 13, 1782.

"About a fortnight ago, capt. Rudolph of the legion infantry, with 12 men only, took an armed ſloop in Aſhley river. His addreſs upon this occaſion, was ſomething ſingular, and deſerves much to be applauded. The enemy had ſtationed this veſſel in Aſhley river to prevent any communication with the town; after reconnoitring her ſituation, the captain prepared a boat and a quantity of ſtraw to cover his party, and about 10 o'clock at night rowed immediately down the river, as if he intended to paſs her. When he got within 60 yards, he was challenged by the ſentinel; he anſwered in the negro dialect, "that ſome poor negroes were going to town to ſell ſome live ſtock: Maſſa, we got ſome fat gooſe, will you buy?" "Yes, yes," replied the ſailor, "heave to and let us look at them." As ſoon as the boat ſtruck the ſide of the veſſel, the men jumped up, mounted the deck, knocked the ſentinel's brains out, and ſhut down the hatches, by which he ſecured 40 priſoners, three officers included, and captured a very fine ſloop of 10 or 12 guns. He was obliged to burn the veſſel, but he brought off the priſoners.

"All Georgia, except Savannah, is in our poſſeſſion. General Wayne confines the enemy cloſely to their lines.

"Two fleets have lately ſailed from Charles-town, one to New-York with a number of women and 150 officers on board, and the other to Europe, all empty tranſports."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 16.

"On the 29th of April died in Anne-Arundel county, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JOHN BROGDEN, a gentleman, whoſe character for politeneſs, candour, generoſity, and every ſocial virtue, has ſeldom been rivalled, can never be excelled. His numerous acquaintance (perhaps no man's was more extenſive) muſt ever regret the loſs of an agreeable companion, an ardent, ſteady friend, whoſe peculiar felicity of conciliating the eſteem and love of all ranks, renders his loſs deeply, and univerſally affecting. The poor, particularly that claſs, whoſe diſtreſſes are multiplied by delicacy of ſentiment, which buries calamities in obſcurity and ſilence, and ſhrinks from the cold hand of oſtentatious charity, muſt long mourn the memory of a man, whoſe bounty was great and *private* as their woes, and whoſe higheſt happineſs conſiſted in removing them."

RESOLUTIONS of the houſe of commons, copied from an Engliſh paper of the 6th of March.

Feb. 28. That after the long and fruitleſs continuance of the offenſive war in America, for the purpoſe of ſubduing the revolted colonies by force, it is impracticable, in as much as it takes from our exertions ſome part of that ſtrength which ought to be employed againſt our European enemies, and is contrary to his majeſty's inclinations, expreſſed in his ſpeech to both houſes, in which he declared it to be his royal wiſh to reſtore peace and tranquillity.

March 5. That whoever ſhall hereafter be concerned in adviſing, or by any means attempting the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of ſubduing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, are by this houſe declared enemies of their country, and ſhall be conſidered and held as enemies of their country, and ought to be treated as ſuch.

March 6. That the chairman do aſk leave of the houſe to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing a peace or a truce with America; which was agreed to.

From Rivington's royal gazette.

NEW-YORK, *May* 8.

Laſt Sunday his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the bath, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces, and commiſſioner for making peace or war in North-America, arrived in this city in good health: the Ceres man of war, capt. Hawkins, brought his excellency and his ſuite in 25 days from Portſmouth: among other gentlemen are, Morris Morgan, Eſq; ſecretary, Brook Watſon, Eſq; commiſſary-general, capt. Moſs, chief engineer, capt. Wroughton, aid de camp.

His excellency landed in the forenoon, under a diſcharge of the cannon at fort George, and dined with the hon. general Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. and admiral Digby.

From the Engliſh prints brought by the Ceres, we have the following advices, viz.

A diſſolution of the late miniſtry.

On Wedneſday the 20th of March, lord North informed the houſe of commons, That his majeſty's miniſters were no more. His lordſhip then moved, that the houſe ſhould adjourn to Monday, March 25, in order to give the crown time to form a new arrangement. The houſe adjourned accordingly.

A new adminiſtration!

London gazette, March 30.

At the court at St. James's, the 27th of March, 1782, preſent,

The king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare the right honourable Charles lord Camden, lord preſident of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

This day the right honourable John Cavendiſh, commonly called lord John Cavendiſh, chancellor and under-treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer, the right honourable Charles James Fox, the right honourable Auguſtus Keppel, the right honourable John Dunning, and the right honourable Edmond Burke, were, by his majeſty's command, ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took their reſpective places at the board accordingly.

His majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the privy ſeal to his grace Auguſtus Henry duke of Grafton, the oath of keeper of the privy ſeal was this day adminiſtered to him, and his grace took his place at the board accordingly.

His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the right honourable William earl of Shelburne, and the right honourable Charles James Fox, to be his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, they were this day, by his majeſty's command, ſworn his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate accordingly.

St. James's, March 30. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the moſt honourable Charles marquis of Rockingham, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, the right honourable John Cavendiſh, commonly called lord John Cavendiſh, George John Spencer, Eſq; commonly called lord viſcount Althorpe, James Grenville, and Frederick Montague, Eſquires, to be commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer.

The king has been pleaſed to grant to the right honourable John Cavendiſh, commonly called lord John Cavendiſh, the offices of chancellor and under-treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right honourable admiral Auguſtus Keppel, Sir Robert Harland, bart. vice admiral Hugh Pigot, the honourable William Ponſonby, Eſq; commonly called lord viſcount Duncannon, the honourble John Townſhend, Charles Brett, and Richard Hopkins, Eſquires, to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, iſlands, and territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

The king has been pleaſed to grant to the right honourable Iſaac Barre, the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's navy.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right honourable general Henry Seymour Conway, to be commander in chief of all his majeſty's land forces in the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleaſed to grant to his grace lieutenant-general Charles duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny, the office of maſter-general of the ordnance.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right honourable Thomas Townſhend to be his majeſty's ſecretary at war.

The king has been pleaſed to grant to the right honourable Edmond Burke, the office of receiver and paymaſter-general of his majeſty's guards, garriſons, and land forces.

April 5. Lord Howe will have his flag on board the Victory of 100 guns, admiral Barrington on board the Britannia of 100 guns, and admiral Kempenfelt, on board the Royal George of 100 guns; all of which ſhips are now at Spithead, ready for ſea.

The following naval arrangements have been made at the admiralty; lord Howe has accepted the command of the grand fleet, admiral Barrington goes to the Weſt-Indies, Sir John Lockhart Roſs to the North-Seas, Sir Hyde Parker to the Eaſt-Indies, and it is in agitation to give commands to ſeveral other admirals, who have been long unemployed, in the room of thoſe now abroad, whoſe different ſtations will this day be finally adjuſted. Admirals Pigot and Harland will have appointments in the grand fleet.

Lord North left the houſe of commons laſt Wedneſday night with great joy. Upon receiving compliments of congratulation from ſeveral of his friends, he was heard to ſay, "I have finiſhed my political life; but I am under no apprehenſions for my natural life."

The new cabinet have already reſolved to accede to the four principal requiſitions of the military congreſs in Ireland, viz.

1. To acknowledge the Iriſh parliament to be totally independent of the Britiſh.
2. To allow them a free trade ſubſtantially.
3. To conſent to a modification of Poyning's law.
4. To curtail the mutiny bill of its offenſive clauſes.

His majeſty's very gracious reception of the new miniſters, on Wedneſday laſt, has given the higheſt ſatisfaction. The marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne, Mr. Fox, and the gentlemen now in office, ſpeak of the amiable condeſcenſion of their royal maſter on this occaſion, in terms of the warmeſt panegyric.

Admiral Keppel will be called up to the houſe of peers, by the title of baron Keppel.

A charge des affaires is certainly embarked for Holland, to propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities, and a treaty of peace between Great-Britain and the States General.

Lord North is appointed conſtable of Dover caſtle, and warden of the Cinque ports for life; and alſo a grant paſſed the great ſeal, of 4000l. a year, payable quarterly during life. Likewiſe a grant of 1000l. a year for life, to John Robinſon, Eſq; his lordſhip's ſecretary.

Stocks are got up at three per cent. within a few days.

April 8. A letter from the Hague has the following article; "Some private diſpatches to his ſerene highneſs the prince of Orange having arrived from England, he went immediately to the aſſembly of the States, and, it is reported, informed their high mightineſſes in ſubſtance, that he had received intelligence that the new miniſtry, in England, intended to form ſuch an alliance with the German powers, as would be of dangerous conſequence to this country; and entreated them to be no longer deluded by a certain court, but to endeavour to procure a permanent peace with Great-Britain, their ancient ally, as ſoon as poſſible, on the beſt terms the ſituation of affairs will admit of. After which warm debates enſued on the affair, and as ſoon as the aſſembly was broke up, diſpatches were ſent off to the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh."

A BILL to enable his majeſty to conclude a peace or truce, with the revolted colonies in North-America.

WHEREAS it is eſſential to the intereſts, welfare, and proſperity of Great-Britain, and of the colonies or plantations of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North-America, that peace, intercourſe, trade, and commerce, ſhould be reſtored between them:

Wherefore, and for a full manifeſtation of the earneſt wiſh and deſire of his majeſty and his parliament, to put an end to the calamities of war, be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his majeſty to treat, conſult of, agree and conclude, with any body, or bodies corporate or politic, or any aſſembly or aſſemblies, or deſcription of men, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever, a peace or truce with ſaid colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof; any law, act or acts of parliament, matter, or thing, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And, in order to obviate any impediment, obſtacle, or delay, to the carrying the intentions of his majeſty and his parliament into effect, which might ariſe from any act or acts of parliament, effecting or relating to the ſaid colonies or plantations; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that for the concluding and eſtabliſhing a peace, or truce, with the ſaid colonies or plantations, or any of them, his majeſty ſhall have full power and authority, by virtue of this act, by his letters patent, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to repeal, annul, and make void, or to ſuſpend for any time, or times, the operation and effect of any act or acts of parliament, which relate to the ſaid colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof, or any clauſe, proviſion, or matter therein contained, ſo far as ſuch clauſes, or proviſions, or matters, relate to the ſaid colonies or plantations, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof.

And be it further enacted, that this act, as to the exerciſe of the powers and authorities hereby given, ſhall continue to be in full force until the ———

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, May 15, 1782.

Rivington's royal gazette of the 8th inſt. announcing the arrival of Sir Guy Carleton at New-York, as a commiſſioner for making peace or war in North-America; the diſſolution of the late Britiſh miniſtry, and the appointment of a new adminiſtration; and the draught of a bill brought into the Britiſh parliament to enable the king of Great-Britain to conclude a peace or truce with the United States, (by the appellation of the revolted colonies) being laid before the houſe and read;

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That it is the opinion of this houſe, that peace with Great-Britain and all the world, is an object truly deſirable, but that war, with all its calamities, is to be preferred to national diſhonour, and that it is the ſentiment of this houſe, that any negotiation for peace or truce, not agreeable to the alliance with France, is inadmiſſible; that every danger ought to be encountered, every event hazarded, rather than ſully our national character, or violate, in the leaſt degree, our connection with our great and good ally; and that good faith, gratitude, and ſafety, forbid any treaty for peace or truce with Great-Britain, but in conjunction with France, or with her conſent firſt obtained.

RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That this houſe will exert the power of the ſtate to enable congreſs to proſecute the war, until Great-Britain renounce all claim of ſovereignty over the United States, or any part thereof, and until their independence be formally, or tacitly aſſured by the treaty with Great-Britain, France, and the United States, which ſhall terminate the war.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the ſenate, May 16, 1782. Read and unanimouſly aſſented to.

By order, J. MACCUBBIN, clk.

THE ſeveral inſpectors of tobacco may be ſupplied with books and notes at the printing-office.

ON Saturday the 25th inſt. will be ſold at public vendue at Mr. Middleton's tavern in this city, a genteel library of books, late the property of Lloyd Dulany, Eſq; alſo a few articles of furniture, which were not diſpoſed of at the ſale on the 24th of March laſt. One third of the ſum bid to be paid in ten days, another third in twenty days thereafter, and the remaining third on the 10th of September next. Bond with ſecurity to be given.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. A catalogue of the books will be publiſhed previous to the day of ſale.

Prince-George's county.

To be ſold on the premiſes, at public vendue, for ſpecie only, on Saturday the 1ſt of June next.

THE houſes and lots ſituated in the town of Bladenſburg, late in poſſeſſion of a certain Michael Bence, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with intereſt and approved ſecurity.

JOHN BEALL, executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for a road or paſſage from his houſe in Snowhill-town to the main ſtreet, of which all perſons concerned are to take notice.

JOHN M'MULLEN.

THERE are at the plantation of David Craufurd, adjoining the town of Upper-Marlborough, taken up as ſtrays, a bay mare, three years old, three white feet, and a ſmall ſtar in her forehead; the other a bay gelding, three years old, hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, and one white eye, neither of them are docked or branded, they are about 13 hands high, unbroke, and came to the ſaid plantation ſome time laſt fall. The owner or owners are deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THERE was left at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Queen-Anne's county, the beginning of November laſt, a ſtray gelding, about 8 or 9 years old, a brown bay, ſhort ſwitch tail, hanging mane, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, has no artificial mark or brand, trots and canters heavily, and very flat ſpirited.

ADAM GRAY.

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceaſed, on the laſt Thurſday in May, inſtant,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine ſtone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.

N. B. The above purſes will be paid in ſpecie or real money at the paſſing value. There is very good ſtabliage for horſes, and accomodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

April 29, 1782.

A MEETING of the principal creditors who ſuffered from the injuſtice of the late tender law, is requeſted at Annapolis on Tueſday the 21ſt of May next, in order to concert ſome plan for obtaining redreſs.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general aſſembly, Monocacy manor will be ſold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the ſtate, for fertility of ſoil, and healthfulneſs of ſituation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the preſent tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leaſes are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, and other acts and reſolves ſince paſſed, and which were in the hands of the perſons to whom granted, (at the time of the paſſing the law directing this ſale, which was at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal repreſentatives of ſuch as have died; and certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers ſince the laſt mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as ſpecie in payment.

Purchaſers to give bond with good ſecurity, within twelve hours after the ſale, conditioned for the payment of one ſeventh part of the purchaſe money in ſpecie or the certificates aforeſaid within three months after purchaſe, and for payment of one ſeventh part of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, in ſpecie or certificates aforeſaid, annually, until the whole is diſcharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing ſeveral thouſand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the ſame manner, and ſold upon the ſame terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premiſes.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, may be had at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.